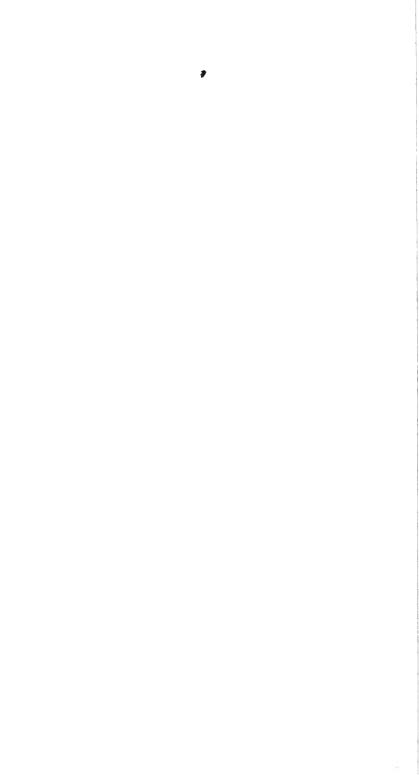
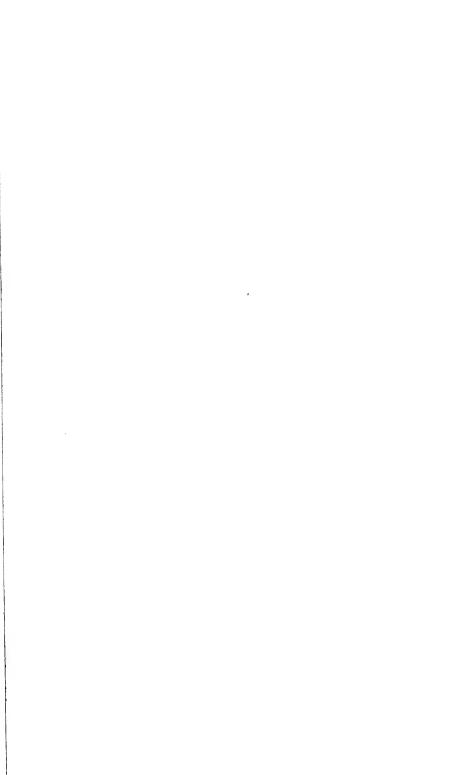
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## POLITICAL REFLECTIONS,

DELIVERED ON

SPRINGFIELD-HILL, MASSACHUSETTS,

MARCH 4th, 1829,

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF

## GEN. ANDREW JACKSON

As

President of the United States.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq.

SPRINGFIELD.

PRINTED AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

1829.

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## POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

AMERICANS:

The limits to which I am restricted, will only permit an outline. To fill that outline, will be left to my AUDIENCE.

When, gentlemen, the FEW acquired the right of dictating the law to the MANY—I will not pretend to determine. (I have not had access to their "archives.") How their right commenced,—is easily conjectured. The boast of Archimides will furnish us a clue to the explanation of the mystery, "Give me," said the Sicilian geometer, "a place to plant my machinery, and I will heave the world from its orbit."

The FEW, gentlemen, had discovered a superior "machinery," long before Archimides astonished the world with the results of his mechanical abilities.

To the genius of the FEW, we owe the invention of "Tartarus and Elysium."

With the *terrors* of the first—they fettered their victims; and with the *joys* of the last—consoled them for the loss of liberty *here*, with the promise of it, *hereafter*.

Do you ask—what gave rise to the vast conception? The answer is easy;—a desire to enjoy the benefits of society, without its burthens.

Such is the origin of the long continued struggle between the FEW and the MANY. From the focus of this grand conspiracy, Liberty fled, afrighted, first to Egypt—then to the Isles of the Archipelago—then to the banks of the Eurotas—next to the Tiber—then into the forests of the North. Her flight was necessary. Her purity could not abide the withering and contaminating touch of corruption. The world felt the lash of retributive justice. All behind her—fetters—manacles—chains.

The dark genius of arbitrary power stood erect; "Black as night—fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell!"

It was the spirit of despotism—Personified!—Tyranny brandished her petrifying lance over the universal wreck of MIND! The immortal Bard who sung the ambition of *Lucifer*, and the first human pair disrobed of *Paradise*, when, on the wings of his all-pervading imagination, he swept the dark abyss of the nether world—never conceived a sight, so sublimely TERRIFIC!

The few counted on perpetual ascendency; but, (thank God,) they calculated "without their host." "The art of Printing" was at length discovered. If the invention of "Tartarus" and "Elysium" was the political lever of the few, "the art of Printing" was the political lever of the MANY. This art, gentlemen, will one day unhorse Tyranny, and shiver the sceptre of Despotism.

No sooner was it discovered, than the human mind, rising and heaving under the incumbent weight of ten ages of misrule, began to recover something of its ancient elasticity. The volumes of antiquity were again unrolled. Demosthenes once more thundered from

Athens—and Tully's voice was again heard, from "the eternal city."

The world caught their inspiration, and the great men of the fifteenth century began to inspect that stupendous edifice of *ecclesiastical* fraud—the Church of Rome.

Europe, however, was yet too corrupt for liberty. (The FEW had done their work too well.) A new world was wanting; and "the Sage of Cordova" had more than obscurely hinted its existence, and future discovery.

"Tho' late—the age shall come— In which old Ocean shall throw down His wat'ry barriers—and to birth shall give Another—and, a mightier Earth."

What a philosopher predicted, a seaman verified;—and genius "gave a new world to the Kingdoms of Arragon and Castille."

Liberty now ventured to come out of her German forests, and attended by her Anglo-Saxon worshippers, "crossed the wide and boisterous Atlantic," to erect on these shores—a vast edifice of civil, religious and political freedom.

In laying the deep foundations of the Republic, our generous and noble ancestors proceeded with *inimitable* skill. (They built for posterity;) their *basis*, religion, virtue, and popular intelligence; a *triple* foundation, gentlemen;—("other foundation, can no man lay.")

I am not ignorant, that other Commonwealths have perished: (they were erected "upon the sand.")

But, I trust—(under the wing of the Almighty,) that, hereafter, as heretofore,—"When the rains shall descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow—and beat rehemently" upon the Edifice of our Liberties.

it will be found, in very deed,—"to have been built upon—a ROCK."

It is not my intention, in this place, to glance at the history of the British Colonies in America. I have not time. Besides; before such an audience as this, it were *superfluous*.

It is enough to remark, (in the language of the eloquent Burke,) that the man to whom we are indebted for our liberties—"scented the approaches of tyranny, in every tainted breeze."

The infant Hercules was educated, with more than maternal care. A noble race rocked his cradle. England surveyed his limbs—with indescribable emotions; while the asserters of liberty, in Europe, thought they saw in him—the future "cleanser of their own Augean stable."

A nation is not always mistress of its destinies. Circumstances—(excuse me, gentlemen;) I mean—"The Being who rides in the Whirlwind" not unfrequently confounds all the calculations of human wisdom. With England the conquest of the Canadas was—a political suicide. It cut the only bond which held the Colonies to their loyalty—the dread of the French power, in the North. For ten years, England contemplated our genius—manners—character—spirit; in one word our political concoction; advanced—then receded—again advanced—resolved upon the end, but incessantly varying the means. At length, on the brink of a tempestuous gulph,

———Dark, wasteful, wild,
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds
And surging waves, like mountains to assault
Heaven's height—and with the CENTRE mix'd
The POLE,———

She propounded the natural interogatory of the FEW; war, or unconditional submission? The many answered, with infinite spirit; "We take War."

Gentlemen; it is not my intention to enter into the details of a conflict, in which the statesman vied with the soldier, and the pen with the sword, in the assertion of the Rights of Man; yes, Gentlemen; "The Rights of Man;" for however odious the intrigues of the Few, may once have rendered this expression, I trust the re-assertion of it by the MANY, will bring it, again into vogue.

What I let fall, was only a passing tribute to the memory of the men who have mostly "filed off," to join the Father of his country—in a better world.— Few of them mingle in the congratulations of the day. (I see but few of them in this audience.\*) When the MANY forget the debt of gratitude we owe them,—the FEW, gentlemen, will have TRIUMPHED.

There are junctures in the affairs of States, when obstinacy must reason, and despotism unclench.

England assented to American Independence, in words. I know that the treaty of '83 has been called —a Peace. (These diplomatic misnomers are not uncommon;) it was more properly—a TRUCE. The snake was "scotched, but not killed."

Under the smouldering ashes was hid *fire*. Aggression succeeded aggression. *Imbecility* could not mistake the temper of England. In open violation of a solemn treaty, she retained the Western Posts!

Was our western frontier disturbed?—It was the work of England. Was a frontier settler tomahawked and scalped?—England cashed the Indian trophy! Was a St. Clair defeated?—Englishmen mingled with the victors!

Did a Wayne inflict signal vengeance on the savages? They fled, for protection, to a *British* fortress! Were

American seamen impressed? It was the work of England. Was a whole nation blockaded by the mere dash of a minister's quill? The infringement of the Law of Nations was sanctioned by England. Did the Little Belt fire into an American Vessel of War? It was according to orders! Did the Leopard attack the Chesapeake, in our own waters?—The reparation was tardy, and reluctant. Did Erskine do us justice? He had "violated his instructions!"

But these, and a thousand other wrongs were nothing, if compared with her all-pervading, and all-contaminating *influence*.

To such an alarming degree, had this contamination reached the faction of the FEW, that whatever England did—was right; whatever America did—wrong!

Was an insult offered our Cabinet?—The faction of the FEW "did not perceive it!" Were the injuries of England resented?—"She had done us no essential injury!" Did we meditate war?—The FEW recoiled; England "was the bulwark of American religion!"

Did an American speak with enthusiasm of our free institutions?—They were "mere white-birch-stakes!" Of our inimitable Federal Constitution? It was—"a rope of sand!"—Of democracy?—it was "a many headed monster."

Did an American speak of the Rights of Man? He incurred the *ridicule* of the few Did the love of Peace carry us to the last verge of *endurance?*—"We could not be *kicked* into a war." Was war declared?—The administration had *pre-determined* to involve the country in hostilities!

With such a mass of wrongs without—and treachery within,—it became necessary to pass—"The Rubicon,"

There are cases, when domestic dissentions will compel any government to unsheath the sword, in order to give the *suicidal* edge of a treacherous weapon, a *forcign* direction. But, when the question, Gentlemen, is between right and wrong—dignity and debasement—resistance and submission—whig and tory,—I trust, however tremendous the calamities of war—an American Congress will never HESITATE.

If for no other cause, war was necessary to give us (what we wanted,)—a national character; and it was declared.

Predicting at every step, the certain disgrace of the administration, the restless and aspiring FEW omitted nothing which might further the *fulfillment* of their prophecies.

----" Hinc spargere voces" Ambiguas,"----

Yes, Gentlemen;

——Dropping between ambiguous words To sound and taint—integrity!"

Not only was our cause bad—but we had degenerated, and democracy had despoiled us of seven-tenths of the virtues of our Fathers! Indeed we were but the shadows of the men of other times! A race of wretches, incapable of "measuring swords—with the Well-Born!"

The most preposterous principles were advanced; such for instance—as, that an American citizen might cancel his allegiance to his Country—in the forum of his conscience!—and that the States possess the right of deciding whether the constitutional exigences exist, which authorize the National government—to wield the National force!!!

A doctrine, which on the face of it bears the impress of treason, and goes to the radical destruction of the Federal Constitution,—whether broached at this end, or that end of the Republic. What, therefore, I have said, on a former occasion, I repeat; "God help us, if this proposition is to pass for constitutional law!" In that event, Gentlemen, you need not go to the APOCALYPSE, for the picture of "Death on the pale horse—and Hell following!" No; (God avert the omen!) few, will then see the ORIGINAL!!!

Let us not on, where error may be fatal. Let our attachment to the Constitution, be, (in the words of Washington)—"Immovable."

Would we be safe, we must guard the CENTRAL POW-ER, with sleepless vigilance. In its relation to the States, it may justly be compared with the fabled "God of the winds;"

Sceptra tenens: mollit animos, et temperat iras.

Ni faciat—maria ac terras coelumque profundum

Quippe ferant rapidi secum—verantque per auras:

But in spite of the predictions of the aristocracy, the war undertaken by our Country, for the vindication of its rights—was honorably and successfully waged. When, I ask, did\_the few discover symptoms of our declension? By land? Let the Browns, the Scotts, the Gains's, and the Ripleys answer. On the Lakes? Let the Perrys and the McDonoughs speak.—Was it on the Ocean? Let the Hulls and Decaturs and Bainbridge's—and the thousand sail of British vessels destroyed, or brought into our ports—reply.

But, the day, and the occasion, Gentlemen, remind us of other names inscribed on the tablets of our Country's glory.

England, undiscouraged by successive disasters, with her characteristic steadiness, had resolved to retrieve her honor—by a last and determined effort. Her Cab-

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met had inspected our MAP; and the eye of a statesman could not but perceive—that all the Rivers which mingle their waters with the Mississippi, either precipitate themselves from the Eastern declivities of the Rocky Mountains, or from the Western declivities of the Alleganies. It can hardly be denominated a flight of fancy, if I assert that the power which can command the mouth of that River, is literally mistress of—a world.

Is there on the surface of this globe, a position equally commanding, whether our aim be aggression or dismemberment? If there be, it has escaped my notice.

I do not exaggerate, Gentlemen, when I affirm—that it enables an enemy to command half the resources, and two thirds of the territory of this Empire! The advantages to be derived from its possession could not escape the penetration of a less sagacious Cabinet, than that of London.

England saw them INTUITIVELY, and prepared to seize the "'vantage ground." The very idea filled her political imagination. To divide the Republic, by the chain of the Alleganies, was indeed,—an Herculean thought!

Gentlemen; you have heard the muttering of the distant thunder, and seen the lightnings playing, in the horizon—(the unequivocal signals of the coming storm.) An army that had carried the victorious standard of England, from Gibraltar to the Pyrenees, (perhaps the best appointed she had ever sent into the field,) was destined to the honor of shaking this Republic,—to its deepest foundations. The vigilant Monroe had obtained early intelligence of its equipment and designs.

It was the Crisis of the late eventful contest.— The juncture was full of danger. Nor was it exclusively foreign. A domestic faction had profusely scattered the seeds of disunion, and by its machiavelian intrigues, deprived the Country of the natural and instinctive courage of its Eastern section, while the same faction, (will posterity believe it?) more than whispered the treasonable project—of a New-England confederacy, independent of the Union! Nor was the immediate seat of danger, less critically circumstanced. A few regiments of the line—our whole force in the Southern Department! There was indeed a very gallant, but undisciplined militia in the West; but it was to be floated a thousand miles on the waters of the Mississippi. Nor did difficulty end here. The population of New Orleans was divided.

It had recently been admitted to the participation of our privileges; but possessed little devotion—and less national character; while irresolution and dismay had already seized the legislature of Louisiana,—which, ("tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askalon!") was meditating on the terms of submission! The country was indeed, alarmed; but, do not mistake me, Gentlemen; it was not the alarm of a populace, which ends in supplication, but a profound anxiety for our beloved Country, which always ends—in courage. For a moment, indeed, the bravest spirits hesitated. All, Gentlemen, but the intrepid soul of Andrew Jackson.

Cool and collected, in the midst of general consternation, he alone, interrogated his own undaunted spirit—and found it more than equal to the *emergency*. One Leonidas is more than enough to give a braver enemy than the *Persians*—a *Themopylæ*; and stamping on the soil of liberty, the once Orphan Boy called so loud—to arms!—that all the regions beyond the Alleganies recognized the well-known voice;

A voice, the pledge of victory and safety, Heard often by his countrymen; with which, The West—was most familiar.

The brave, by the *instinct* of patriotism, (a much surer guide to duty, than federal logic,) were instantly in motion. The expedition had sailed from England, and was now traversing the Atlantic; and the steady gales were bringing it rapidly towards the American coast. Dangers thickened, as the enemy approached; treason within, and a hostile army—at our gates! To prevent a treacherous intercourse between the disaffected, and the enemy, it became necessary to place the City of New Orleans, under "martial law"—a measure of fearful responsibility; and Andrew Jackson, with that unlimited devotion to Country, which has signalised his whole career, did not hesitate to assume it. For this, he has been arraigned by the FEW. at the bar of the MANY; and it has been gravely said by the god fathers of the Hartford Convention, and the Washington Benevolent Society, (those standing memorials of the patriotism of the aristocracy,)—that the measure was—unconstitutional, "and that sort o' thing!"

But these gentlemen seem to forget, or not to have known—that the fundamental law of a State always involves a tacit, but necessary principle, which is this, that such a construction of it is never to be taken, as would frustrate the end for which it is established—the safety of the State. To argue, that the letter of the Constitution is to prevail, though the State be lost, would seem the quintessence of nonsense! Gentlemen, I will not insult the understanding of my audience, by stooping to debate so ridiculous a proposition! The men who can seriously maintain it, must be fit

candidates for "depletion—a water-gruel diet—and a straight jacket!"

Besides, Gentlemen, I do not relish—" mustard after dinner." This political indictment, preferred by the rew, has been tried by the MANY, and a verdict returned for the defendant—and judgment is entered upon the verdict.

I will leave this question, then, for another of higher pith, and intenser interest—whether the Cabinet of London, or our country was to give law on the other side of the Alleganies? This great question was now hastening to a decision—on wings. The English expedition was now on our coast. The unprincipled were calculating chances; the wavering waiting till fortune had declared; while the faction of the few, (as usual,) were indulging in prophecies—predicting the conquest of Louisiana—the disgrace of their country, the triumph of England, and—the fall of the administration! "Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven!"—still the political axiom of the few.

The gallant Mississippians and Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, guided by a noble *instinct*, (the love of country, and glory,) were floating on the current of the Mississippi.

Writers, on the subject of the emotions of the human mind,—have spoken of the Sublime of Danger, when the blood rushes impetuously from the heart to the brain—paces back—then rallies again to the brain, in quick succession.

Those will seize the idea, who have been awaked, in a great city, by the cry of "fire!"—But the soldier will best realise it, who has heard the midnight cry of "Turn out! turn out! an alarm! an alarm! The pickets are driven in! The enemy advances!—The at-

tack's BEGUN! The troops who had torn the laurels from the brows of the *French marshals*—were on the eve of landing. Will posterity *credit* it?—that only fifteen hundred men, at this time, constituted our vanguard? Our *van-guard*, did I say, Gentlemen; it was our whole army!

The time was amply perilous; nor shall I be contradicted here, if I say, that Andrew Jackson was, perhaps, the only man in this Nation capable of facing it—with such a seemingly insignificant force!

## Americans;

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, That, taken at the flood—leads on to glory; Neglected, all the voyage of their lives Is bound, in shallows, and in miseries."

In this very trying emergency, Andrew Jackson found just such a field, as suited the *intrinsic* greatness of his soul. He rises up, and reviews the *little band*; and through their ranks—" darts his experienced eye." The Northern levies were now near, but had not arrived. Every measure which limited means, but consummate ability could devise to save the city—had been taken. The public anxiety was *intense*.—Thanks to the Almighty! The honor of our country was in safe hands.

The storm of missive steel

Delug'd awhile, by wise command, fledg'd

Arrows on the nerves—and scimetar and sabre

Bore the sheath—reluctant."

At length, "the curtain is drawn—and the tragedy opens," by landing a detachment of 3,000 of the enemy, nine miles below the city. If the warlike *Henry* in his eagerness to meet the *French*, in hostile play, complained,

——"Of the tardy-gated night, That like a foul and ugly witch—did limp So tediously away,"

Andrew Jackson was not less impatient to try the mettle of a new enemy. Intelligence of the landing of the British van-guard, reached the city by express, at noon. Not an instant was to be lost. Every moment teemed with danger. What was to be done? Time must be gained to wait the arrival of the militia levies, to organize them—and to strengthen the defences of the city. (It was the sine-qua-non of its safety.)

But, how effect it? There was but one way. The enemy must be deceived, with respect to our preparation—our equipment—and, our numbers. But, could a vigilant enemy be mislead? Yes. And how? By such a daring attack upon his advanced guard, as Andrew Jackson, and the little band were alone capable of executing:—in a word, by a profound impression of what the spirit of America is capable—in arms, to awe the enemy, to teach him circumspection—and by the apparent confidence of a prompt assault,—to create in him, a belief in matured preparation—and thus to retard all his future movements.

Here, Gentlemen, lay the only *clue* to final victory; and the genius of *Jackson* seized it—with *intuitive* quickness. The enemy had landed his first detachment—without *artillery*!

" Quem deus perdum vult-prius demental."

Celerity is a distinguished trait in the character of a great captain.

"Vertitur interea cælum, et ruit occano no la Involvens secum umbra magna, terranq : polumque, Marmed numque dolos."

Early in the evening, the intrepid *Patterson* was ordered to drop down the current of the Mississippi, in the *Carolina*, and cast anchor apposite the enemy's encampment, and at seven o'clock, to sweep his position, with his artillery: while Jackson, supported by the

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# Caroline

tearless Coffee, at the head of 1500 men, (just half the number of the enemy,) advanced to give him battle.

The commodore took his station as ordered—proceeded leisurely to furl his sails, and prepared for the warm business of the night.

There was something mysterious in the appearance of this suspicious vessel, which soon drew the enemy's attention. At first they supposed her one of the British squadron which had passed Fort St. Phillip. They next hailed her; but receiving no answer, fired successive vollies of musquetry into her, to induce her to speak. The appearance of this mysterious something, will recall to your recollection a passage of the British bard;

"Who, and what art thou—execrable shape! That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance Thy miscreated front athwart my way?"

At three quarters past six, "the dumb spake"!!! (It was the first answer the British obtained from that suspicious sail.)

"Give 'em this—for the honor of America!" At seven, the little band found itself on the skirt of the enemy's position. Jackson led the attack on their centre.

Once more, we're in the tented field, ——
To men, such as I lead—a word suffices;
"You are Americans; no further speech
Is requisite, save, There's your ENEMY."

The charge was such as might have been expected impetuous; victory had already declared for our country, and the total destruction of the enemy was only prevented by a dense and sudden fog from the river, which distracted our movements.

The little band slept on the field!—The salutary terror of that night, impressed by Andrew Jackson on the leading detachment of the enemy, saved the city.

The object which genius and valor had conceived, was gained. From the chivalrous spirit of *that* attack, the enemy inferred that our numbers and discipline were vastly superior to what they had *supposed*.

In this view of a great subject, you, Gentlemen, will agree with me—that I cannot be *mistaken*. So deep was the *impression* made by the first interview, that the greatest caution and circumspection, (I had almost said *timidity*,) distinguished all the subsequent movements of the *invader*.

Americans; the results of that night were incalculable; every thing wanted—was attained, and "a bond taken of fate." The memorable 8th of January, 1815—(a day that covered our country with imperishable honor,) was a necessary consequence. England reeled under the blows of the "orphan-boy."

Gentlemen, there are junctures in the affairs of States—when inflexibility must bend. The memorable 8th dissolved the proudest dream, with which England had ever fed her luxuriant fancy—that of dissecting the American Republic, by the Alleganies! But the victory of New-Orleans did not bear exclusively on our foreign relations. It was a signal triumph of the MANY over the intrigues of the FEW—of the democracy over the aristocracy of the country—of virtue over vice—of loyalty over political seduction.

The very rumor of it demolished the "Peace Society," (more appropriately called—a society for the promotion of submission;) while the bare mention of it sent the floating "ribands" of "the Washington Benevolent Society" to the winds. Confounded by the triumph of the Many, the few consented to a truce. The copper-head uncoiled. Jackson had drawn his fangs, but had not extracted his poison; and the reptile

crept to his den—to renew his teeth—to re-appear, with the vernal sun,—and to bite.

The men who think the controversy between the FEW and the MANY at an end, may very well have honest hearts. The heart is not the seat of their errors; the seat of their mistake is in the attic loft.

There is a radical difference between these orders of men. Let us not deceive ourselves. The aristocracy will never cordially approve our free institutions, unless they possess all their honors and emoluments. This is the sine-qua-non of their adhesion.

Their notion of right, is a right to govern; and this claim is no more than a legitimate corrollary, from their doctrine of "exclusive qualifications!" There are some rights, however, which they are willing to concede to the MANY; such for instance, as the right of bleeding for their country—that of dying on the field of battle—and that of defending their princely palaces and estates!

To the FEW, nothing is so alarming as personal merit. Their virtues are all in fee-tail, and descend as heir-looms, with their inheritance! Here we may seize the clue to their measures, in the late Presidential canvass. They dreaded a dangerous precedent! and what could be more dangerous, than that an orphan boy, without protection—without patronage—and without the aid of the great, should by dint of personal merit, rise to the highest pitch of political eminence?

The most conspicuous trait in the *contour* of the aristocracy, is their affected *contempt* of the American People. That the people are incapable of *self-government*, however plausibly the FEW may disguise it, is, nevertheless—their *leading* doctrine. Is there a man

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in this assembly who doubts it? Doubt it, Gentlemen, he may as well doubt our existence.

But, as some may ask for a demonstration of a self-evident proposition, I will pursue the topic, a moment. I put the question then—how are we to resolve the 36 ballotings of the House of Representatives, in the case of Jefferson and Burr—into any thing else, than plenary proof of the truth of my position?

Did the Representatives of the People mistake the public sentiment, and suppose the People intended to introduce Col. Burrinto the presidency, and Thomas Jefferson into the vice-presidency?—No man ever had enough of effrontery, to pretend it! Why the thirty-six ballotings then? Gentlemen, there can be but one answer,—a party had been early organized under the auspices of the first Prince of the house of Braintree, the leading article of whose "creed" was—"that the people were their own worst enemies!" On no other hypothesis can human ingenuity explain the reason of the "thirty-six ballotings?"

Have the FEW abandoned the doctrine? Nothing like it. The fact to which I call your attention, is not a piece of antiquity; it happened but four years ago. You all remember it. By the unbought and unsolicited suffrages of the People, the name of Andrew Jackson was returned to the House of Representatives, with a plurality of the Electoral Votes. Will the FEW assert, that here was no index of the will of the American People? Why then, was the will of the People disregarded? The influence is irresistible. According to the FEW, (I draw my conclusions from their actions) the MANY have no will, or, if any, subject to an insulting revision—in the Bureau of the Aristocracy!

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Gentlemen, it is time that this contempt of the will of the American People should cease—or be openly avowed. If our Representatives hold this anti-republican doctrine in action, let them hold it also, in words, directly—fearlessly—explicitly. The man who disregards the known will of his constituents is not their Representative. To say it is a solecism in language—a contradiction in terms!

He is their mis-representative. What are we then to say of a House, (I will not say of Representatives,) which, in open defiance of the People, actually, from two candidates returned to it, selected the one who brought the least evidence that he was the choice of the American People!!!

Will the faction of the FEW tell us, that the Constitution left the selection to the House of Representatives? Such an answer were a *subterfuge*. Every Constitution has its *letter*, and its *spirit*; nor is it less criminal to violate the *one*—than the *other*.

Do you ask me, my inference from these *Premises?* It is this—that the election of the now *Ex-President* was unconstitutional, and his acceptance of the Presidency a virtual usurpation.

If Mr. Adams could not resist this conclusion, and was driven to a sort of apology, is it a matter of surprise, that the impression on the minds of the People was deep—" that something was rotten in Denmark?"

I say nothing of a "great bargain," in which certain "great personages" were said to have been concerned—nor of a supposed "treaty" for the maintainance of "the line of safe precedents."

It is from an abhorence of the *principle* on which Mr. Adams came into place, that I mingle my congratulations, Gentlemen, with yours, on this anniversary

of the *inauguration* of Andrew Jackson. I regard it as the commemoration of the triumph of principles—as sacred as *liberty*, and—as eternal as *justice*.

I know well, that the faction of the FEW have frequently reproached one of the purest spirits that this or any other country ever produced, for having said "that he could not support such an Administration, although its measures were," (in effect,) infinitely above exception. The language of Col. Johnson might very well have been too strong; but the sentiment was American throughout. The FEW may affect to stare at the declaration!

They do but affect. Why, Gentlemen, there is not a principled republican in the Union, who does not hold the same doctrine. Because an usurper of our liberty is a mild master, are we therefore, to approve his administration, and thereby strengthen his usurpation?

"I'd sooner be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman."

Americans are not to hold their rights, by a tenure like this. We must have other guaranties—than the mild temper of "a pious prince." Fellow Citizens, the anniversary we celebrate, opens a wide field for reflection. Neither a Chatham nor a Burke could do the occasion justice. It is not from any idle conviction of any ability of my own, that I have ventured to address you. I feel my incapacity, too sensibly. My sickle is not fit for such a field as this. If I have taxed your good nature, too severely, you will do me the justice to ascribe it, in part—to the indiscreet partiality of my friends.

Thus far, Gentlemen, I have sketched a conscise view of the rise and progress of the great struggle between the restless and aspiring few—and the MANY;

with what fidelity, I leave it with my audience to determine.

The democracy of the country has, a second time, repressed the rising hopes of the aristocracy. But, let us not deceive ourselves. ("A Turk gives one scratch with his sabre—after he is dead!"

Vigilance only can secure what virtue has achieved. I remember a very good maxim; (you will find it in Count Suvaroff discourse under the trigger;")—"Union is strength and a half." In a contest for principles, no "amalgamation," Gentlemen.

If the faction of the few will return to the doctrines of the American Revolution,—we will receive them; and here permit me to remark, that it would have given me a heart-felt pleasure, on this occasion, to have met with a greater number of our late political brethren, with whom, on former occasions, we have been in the habit of mingling sentiments,—and thus swelling the common current of mutual congratulation. And I flatter myself, I express no more than the feelings of my audience, when I affirm—that they would have been welcomed with a cordiality which would have convinced them—that, though "estranged for a moment," we were still held together, by the indisoluable bond of a common detestation of—despotic principles.

Gentlemen, I proceed. At a late commemoration of the "victory of New-Orleans," in a neighbouring village,—(it was, if I rightly remember—"at the meeting of the glorious 43;") I had the honor to predict—"that the Check drawn by Andrew Jackson, upon the American People, on the ever memorable 8th of January, 1815—would be duly honored." In venturing that prediction, I counted on the imposing merits of our candidate, and upon the general intelligence

and spirit of our country, and here, suffer me to congratulate you, on the unexampled energy with which the People have fulfilled my PREDICTION.

I need not apprize such an audience as this—that the struggle involved in it a transcendent interest; it was nothing less, than—whether the cabinet, or the People who made the cabinet, were to give us a President?

Americans, in the elevation of Andrew Jackson (once an "orphan boy,") to the highest office in your gift, you have sanctioned a noble principle; and it is this,—that in this Republic, there is no man, who to great virtues, unites splendid abilities, who may not attain the highest honors, by your unpurchased suffrages:—a prerogative, Gentlemen, truly American, and for the participation of which, there are thousands of brave spirits in Europe—who would "pour out their blood—like water." But our conquest has cost us toil. (What boon can we gain, without it?) The array of the Few against the candidate of the Many, was as formidable as it was unprincipled.

Distrusting their strength, in this war between the Cabinet and the People, the Few availed themselves of stratagem—and sprung their mines! Masters of nearly all the presses in this section of the country, the friends of liberty could find no avenue to the public mind; the Few had sealed it—hermetically.

The Opposition—(so I call the partisans of the late administration;) for who, but an arrogant aristocracy could have ever rallied enough of impudence, to call the majority of the People by that name? The Opposition, (I say it emphatically,) adopted a very extraordinary policy to expel the People's Candidate from the lodgement he had made in the confidence of his Country! It was literally a war of ambush. We

felt the hatchet, but the hand was for the most part unseen.

The first blow of the FEW, (the Lord help our chivalry!) was aimed at a Woman!!! I read your indignation in your eyes! But, pardon me, it was not my intention

> To stir the latent embers of your rage; ("The men who have done this-are honorable!")

Why, Gentlemen, you must at least knew this, (since they themselves have frequently proclaimed it,) that they-"for life"-for "term of years" or, "in fee-tail," do hold, by Federal tenure, all the "virtue," "wealth"-"talents"-and "respectability" and "dignity," of this our nation, and, (to cap the climax,) all the "BELIGION" too!

"Bear with me," Gentlemen;

Stern even-handed justice must not wrong An enemy. Besides, it may be argued, With some small shew of probability; That their bewildered fancies did mistake The People's Candidate-(taking the Lady For the lady's husband!)

But I have neither leisure nor inclination, to pass in review the long catalogue of Federal reasons, why the man who defended, should not be called to preside over the free institutions of his Country? "It would tire the loquacity of a Fabius." I owe it however, to common politeness, to notice some of them.

FIRST, then, Andrew Jackson does not possess the requisite qualifications—has never been abroad; (except in pursuit of the enemies of his country) nor has he ever "danced attendance," in the anti-chambers of Princes; nor is he profoundly versed in-"Ho tamias, tou tamiou;" nor in-" Hic, hac, hoc!"

("Themistocles knew how to defend a city, but did not know how to fiddle.") SECOND, ANDREW JACK- son possesses a deep tincture of "cruelty," and has treated those mild and benevolent, and humane tenants of our forests, (the Indians) very unpolitely, and in that particular, has violated all the rules of good breeding! It is admitted, that the "tomahawk and scalping-knife" gentry are under no very great obligations to the General.

Third. Andrew Jackson executed Ambrister and Arbuthnot:—and, Gentlemen, the candidate of the few—the acquiescence of the British Cabinet—and the law of nations, conclusively justified their execution. If the enemies of Andrew Jackson, "hear not moses"—(Moses Q. Adams,) "neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead!"

FOURTH. ANDREW JACKSON threatened to drag an American Senator from his seat—in the very "Temple of Liberty," and to chastise him for words used—in debate!

I remember Gentlemen of hearing of a "tin pedlar" who sold a very curious and inquisitive "old lady," a book, purporting to be "a dead man's speech." (It was a blank-book.) On discovering it, the "good lady" complained "that there was nothing in it!" True, rejoined the "tin vender," he said nothing."

FIFTH. ANDREW JACKSON executed the "six militia men." The burthen of this very serious charge, (if I rightly comprehend it,) is this;—that such an act of rigor goes to the radical subversion of all military discipline, and is completely destructive of the virtue of desertion.

Sixth. Andrew Jackson treated a Federal saint, (St. Dominic,") with irreligious rudeness, in his own church! The General's intention was upright; his view was to prevent the introduction of an English Episcopalian into the Diocese.

7th. Andrew Jackson is "a military chieftain"—dangerous to reward "military chieftains!" A very sagacious charge! The business of a soldier, in a Republic, according to the "well-born," is only—to bleed. To meet an enemy gallantly, creates "ipso facto," a disqualification for the honors and emoluments of the Civil Department! Those who are willing to bleed, on these terms—"let 'em."

Eighth. I fear, Gentlemen, I may trespass on your patience; but I must throw myself on your indulgence, and proceed to the eighth specification. Andrew Jackson has demolished that "stupendous monument" of the concentrated wisdom of the few—the W. B. Society! It is no more than justice to admit that "the 8th of January" was a serious day to the "concern," and that it wholly annihilated the "riband trade."

"But yesterday, the name of "peter washington,"\*
The "saint" of that society, had stood
Against—THE WORLD. Now lies he low,
And none so poor to do him reverence '
OH MASTERS!"

" Prole"

<sup>\*</sup> NOTE. It is hardly necessary to inform the readers of history, that every nation has something inexplicably mysterious in its annals. The French have their "Homme au masque de Fer," ("the man with the Iron Mask,") --- the English their "Perkin Warbeck," and the Americans, their "peter washington!" In America, "peter" was little less adroit than "Perkin Warbeck" in England. Both attempted to personify illustrious personages. Such was the tact of "peter washington" that, however incredible it may appear, he succeeded, for a considerable time, in palming himself upon a very "discerning" portion of the American People, as no less a personage than the celebrated GEORGE WASHINGTON-the immortal FATHER of his COUNTRY! He provided himself with a whole Edition of George Washington's "Farewell Address," and so inimitably did he manage, as to convince, even his "shrewdest" partisans, that if he was not the identical GEORGE WASHINGTON, he was not (to say the least of it,) his inferior! So perfectly was "peter" the master of the "Robe" he had resolved "to play," that, although he actually instituted an "order of nobility"

NINTH. Andrew Jackson blew the Hartford Convention "sky high." Of this "Hartford Convention," Gentlemen, I shall say nothing. I do not wish to be the herald of my country's dishonor.

and distributed his "ribands," his retainers never for a moment entertained a doubt of his "republicanism!"

But his adventures were not more mysterious than his exit! He had just dispatched his plenipotentiaries, to reside "near the Government of the United States," when intelligence was received at his "Cowt," that Andrew Jackson had vanquished his "allies," in the memorable battle of the 8th of January. The news is said to have been immediately fatal; and his "demise" is still involved in the deepest obscurity; and which no historical industry has hitherto been able to dispel. The most probable account of his exit is as follows. Upon the examination of his body, his retainers discovered him to be "defunct;" and, as he was "a rare character," and the world was not likely "to see his like again," it seemed "the better opinion," that his body should be "kept in state."

On the evening of his decease, by some unaccountable fatality, (whether it was owing to a deficiency in loyalty, or to some other less censurable cause, historians have not been able to determine,) the body was left for the night, (but under "lock and key,") in an apartment of his Palace. On repairing thither, at an early hour in the morning, the door of the apartment was found "locked," as it had been left; but on opening and entering, the body was "missing!" Conjectures, as may readily be supposed, were busy in accounting for the absence of the "corpse," but nothing satisfactory was discovered until a "countier" (putting his thumb and fore-finger to his nose) took occasion to remark, that he thought he smelt "sulphur!" Upon which, a very general "smelling" and "snuffing" ensued; when it became extremely probable, (by the corroborating evidence of noses,) that there had been "foul play!"

On a subject of such extreme "delicacy," as the exit of the "tutelary saint" of "the W. B. S." opinions are not to be sported lightly. It is however, pretty generally believed, upon the strength of historical conjecture, resting on the well authenticated fact of the remains of "sulphur" in "peter's" apartment—that the D—I availing himself of the absence of "peter's" disciples, "feloniously took and carried away" the body of the "defunct!" This much, however, is certain, that he could not have been carried "through the side of the house," as the ceiling was observed to be entire. Hence the belief has become nearly universal, that the D—I in bearing away the "body," must have carried it "up chimney."

+ but

But there is another charge, in the dark catalogue of the political "misdemeanors" of Andrew Jackson, which involves in it the accumulated turpitude of all the rest. The aristocracy had confidently predicted the inevitable disgrace of America, in her war with England.

The man who *foretells* mischief, very naturally wishes for its arrival; and the reason is obvious. The reputation of his prophetical *infallibility* is at stake.

Now it is nearly *superfluous* to remind the audience I address—that *Andrew Jackson*, taking counsel only (under God,) of his own great and intrepid soul, and poising himself on the *pivot* of his natural energy, on the ever-memorable 8th of January, 1815—confounded forever, both the "*prediction*," and the "*prophets*."

"If the offence be rank, and smell to Heaven, And hath the primal, eldest curse of Heaven Upon it,"

The more scope, Gentlemen, for the exercise of the generous virtue of forgiveness. Do the enemies of "the defender of his Country" ask for precedents of the exercise of this virtue, in similar cases? History is full of them. We are told, that the Lacedemonians did not scruple to pardon Leonidas the "misdemeanor" of dying for his country at the straits of Thermopylæ.

Nor did the Athenians, (the inventors of the ostracism, and proverbial for their jealousy of their great men,) hesitate to forgive Miltiades the offence of leading the 10,000 to victory and glory; and the Romans (those haughty masters of the world,) were still more indulgent; and so far were they from punishing their Generals for beating the enemy—that, in the case of the unfortunate Cato, they came near thanking him for getting beat; and only because he did not despair of the Commonwealth! Nor are these instances of national moderation limited to the Greeks and Romans.



Similar instances of *indulgence* may be gleaned from modern history.

Why Gentlemen, I have never heard, that in the very cradle of arbitrary principles in the domains of the Merovingians, the Carlovingians, and Carpetians, forgiveness was not extended to Charles Martel, who overthrew the ancient Saracens, as signally as Andrew Jackson did the modern. But why refer the FEW to foreign precedents? We have them at home. Did the American People punish Washington, for the "misdemeanor" of having made the person and army of the subsequent "conqueror of India," his prisoners, by the penalty of a perpetual disqualification to serve his country in the Cabinet?

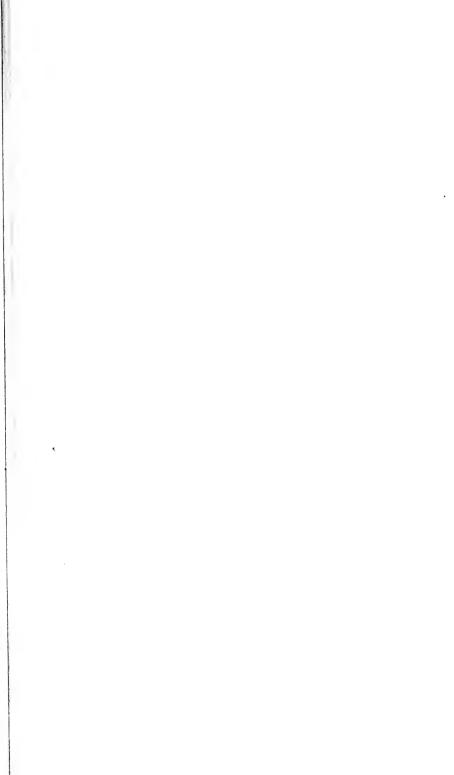
I lay peculiar stress upon the last precedent—since the offence was of a very flagrant description—being committed against the person and dignity of a *lord!* 

That General Jackson may have erred, (like the great men I have mentioned,) is not to be disputed.—Be it so; it only opens a more glorious field, in which the FEW may display the virtue to which I have adverted.

Fellow Citizens; a word more and I will conclude. If, (I borrow the language of Edmund Burke,) "on the slightest affront" to a proffligate "Marie Antoniette—a thousand swords would have leaped instinctively from their scabbards," can Americans possess so little of honor, of virtue and of chivalry, as to forget, amidst the festivities of the day, to drop one tributary tear to the memory of a woman, on whose character a higher eulogium cannot be passed—than, that for "forty years" she possessed the entire affection and confidence of Andrew Jackson.

May He, who "weighs the Empires in a balance," inspire the President with prudence—our Councils with wisdom—the People with vigilance—and grant stability and perpetuity to our free institutions; and may our watch-word be "God, our Country, and our Constitution."

Gentlemen, I reiterate my congratulations, and thank you for your attention. I am not ignorant of the cause of it. I am sensible it has proceeded rather from your accustomed politeness, than from any merit in my very poor remarks.











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